Le attività didattico-educative e di disseminazione

Tesi universitarie ed esperienze raccontate dagli studenti

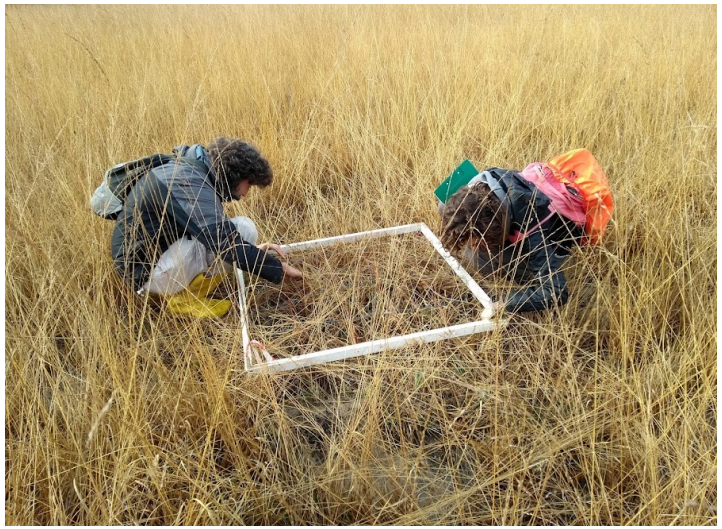
Alessia Gressani
Università di Pavia

Fare una tesi nel progetto Life Drylands

… per un tesista

… per il progetto

Azione E5: **comunicazione** che mira a rendere i «destinatari» della comunicazione **protagonisti** nella diffusione del progetto



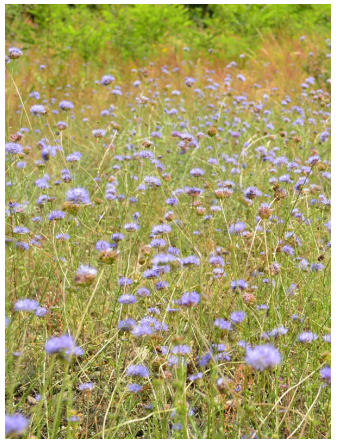
18 tesi

8 triennali
6 magistrali

4 ancora in corso

3 Atenei

Le tesi hanno seguito tutte le fasi del progetto



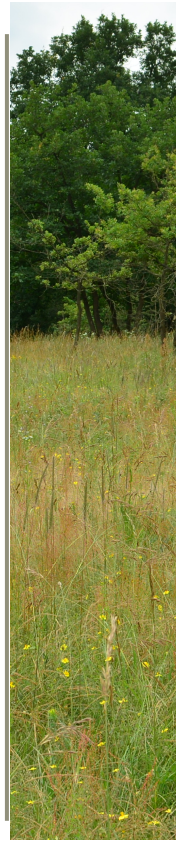
Ex ante

Durante

Ex post

... e oltre

Le macro-aree delle tesi



Flora e vegetazione
11 tesi

Vegetazione

- Inquadramento fitosociologico
- Forme biologiche
- Corotipi
- Indici ecologici
- Tratti funzionali

Monitoraggio di
specie target

Monitoraggio delle piantine
messe a dimora

Fauna
5 tesi

Cenosi di **carabidi**

- Diversità funzionale
- Ricchezza e abbondanza di specie
- Densità di attività
- Definire siti a rischio maggiore

Lepidotteri

- Diversità tassonomica
- Potenzialità dei siti per le piante pabulari

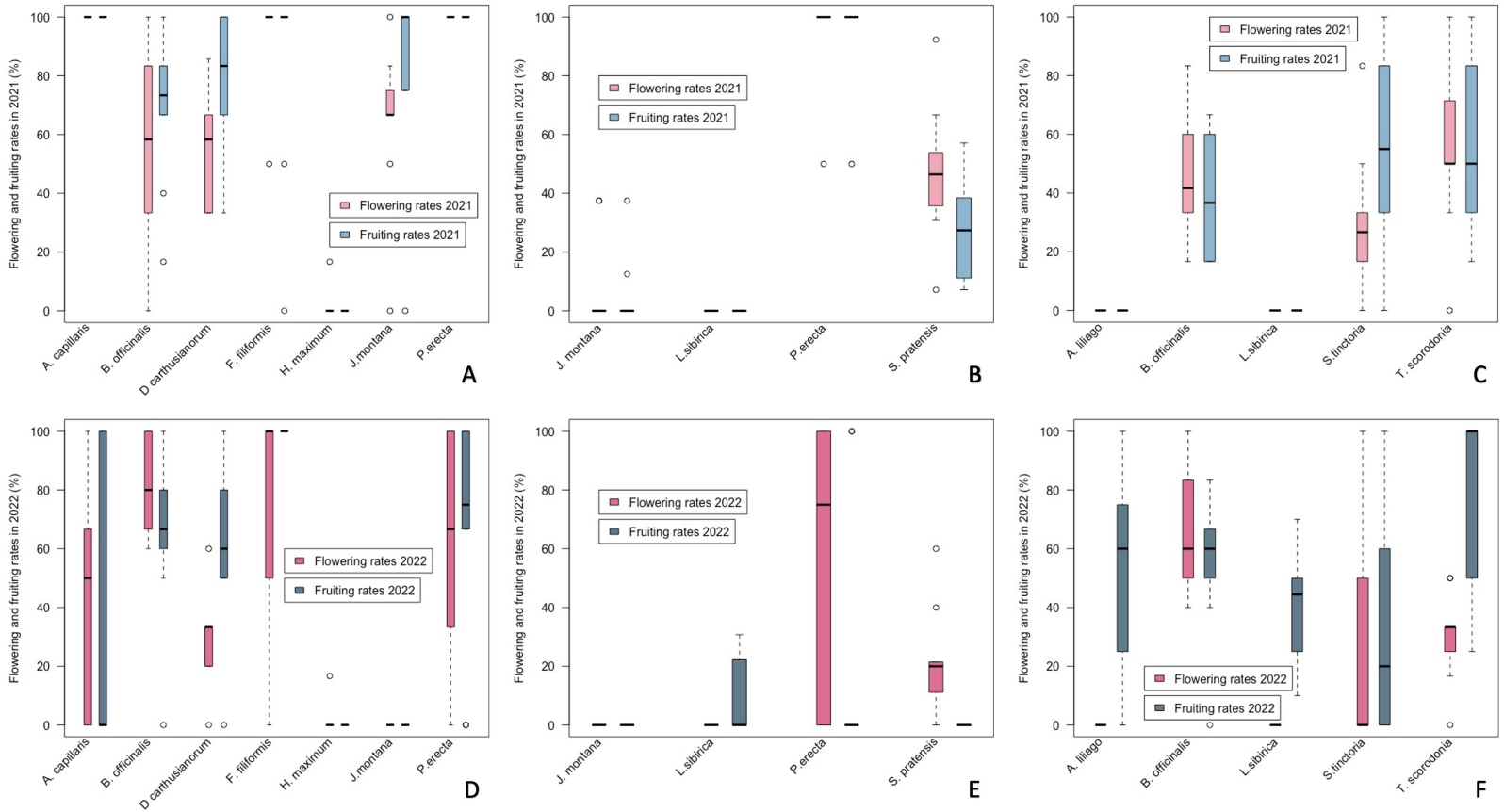
Servizi ecosistemici
2 tesi

Valore **ornamentale** delle specie vegetali negli habitat target

Valore **officinale** delle specie vegetali negli habitat target

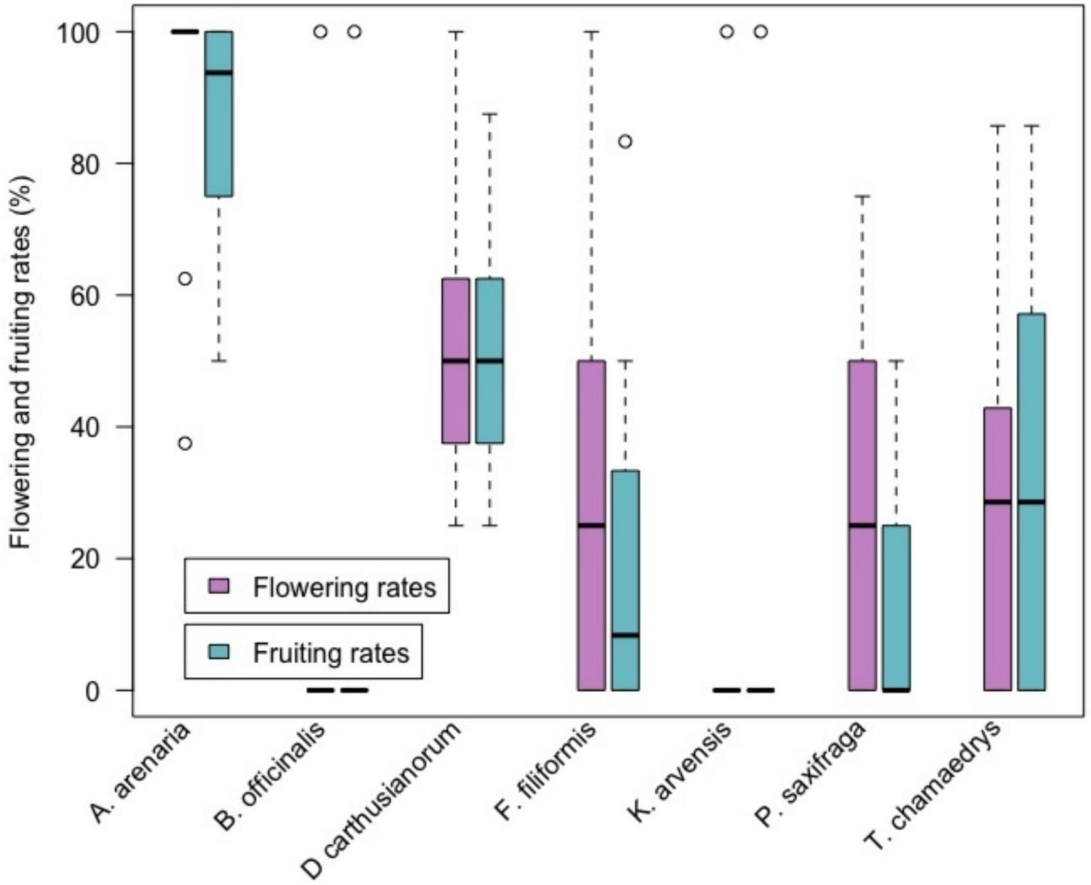
Monitoraggio ex post degli interventi di incremento della biodiversità nell'habitat 4030 della ZSC IT1120004 "Baraggia di Rovasenda" (azione C3 LIFE 18 NAT/IT/000803 Drylands)

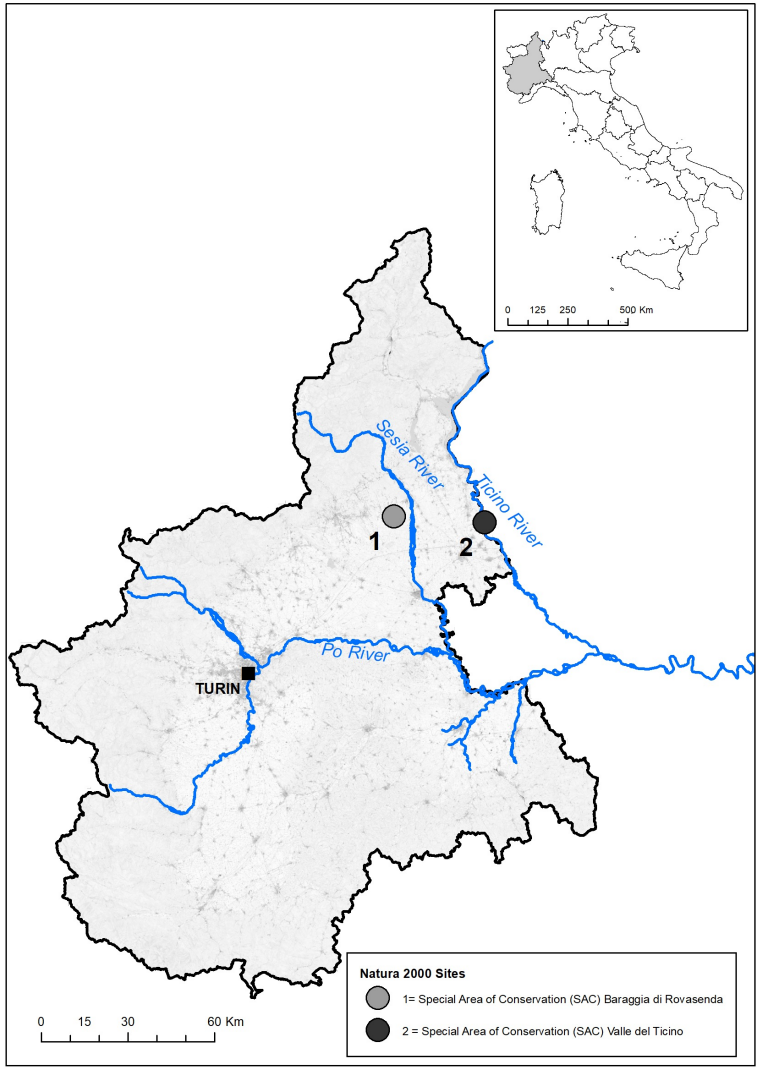
Tesi di laurea magistrale in Biogeoscienze di Alessia Gressani



Monitoraggio ex post degli interventi di incremento della biodiversità nell'habitat 6210 della ZSC IT1150001 "Valle del Ticino" – Trecate (azione C3 LIFE 18 NAT/IT/000830 Drylands)

Tesi di laurea triennale in Scienze biologiche di Alice Bacchetta





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Employing plant translocations to restore open dry acidic habitats in European Continental lowlands: A case study in northern Italy

Silvia Assini [a,b], Alessia Gressani [a,*], Matteo Barcella [a], Alice Bacchetta [a], Ilaria Brugellis [a], Giulia Tarzariol [a], Juri Nascimbene [c], Gabriele Gheza [c]

[a] Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences, University of Pavia, Pavia, Italy
[b] Botanical Garden, University of Pavia, Pavia, Italy
[c] BIOME Lab, Department of Biological, Geological and Environmental Sciences, Alma Mater Studiorum – University of Bologna, Bologna, Italy

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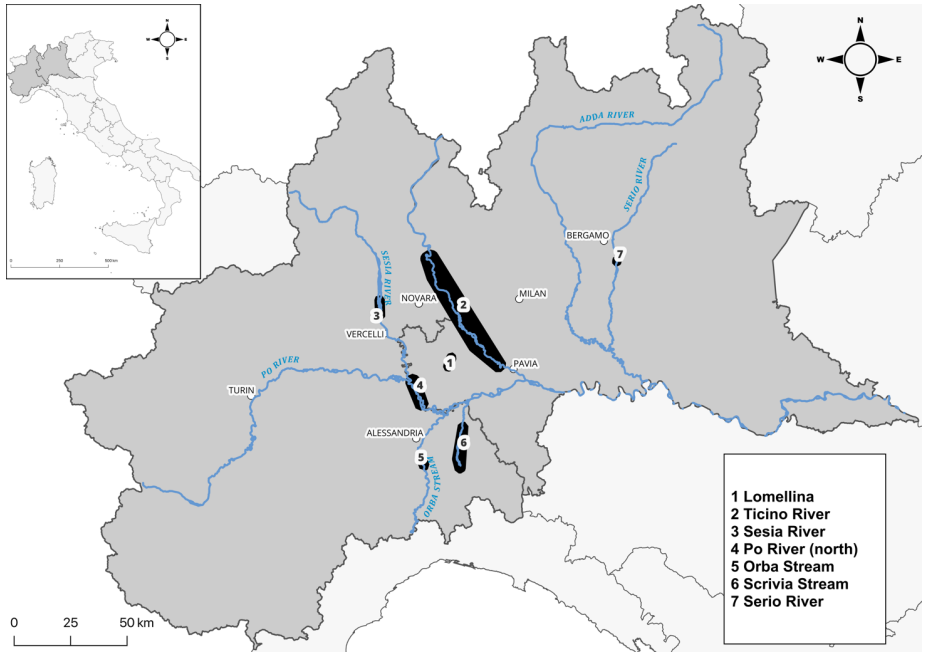
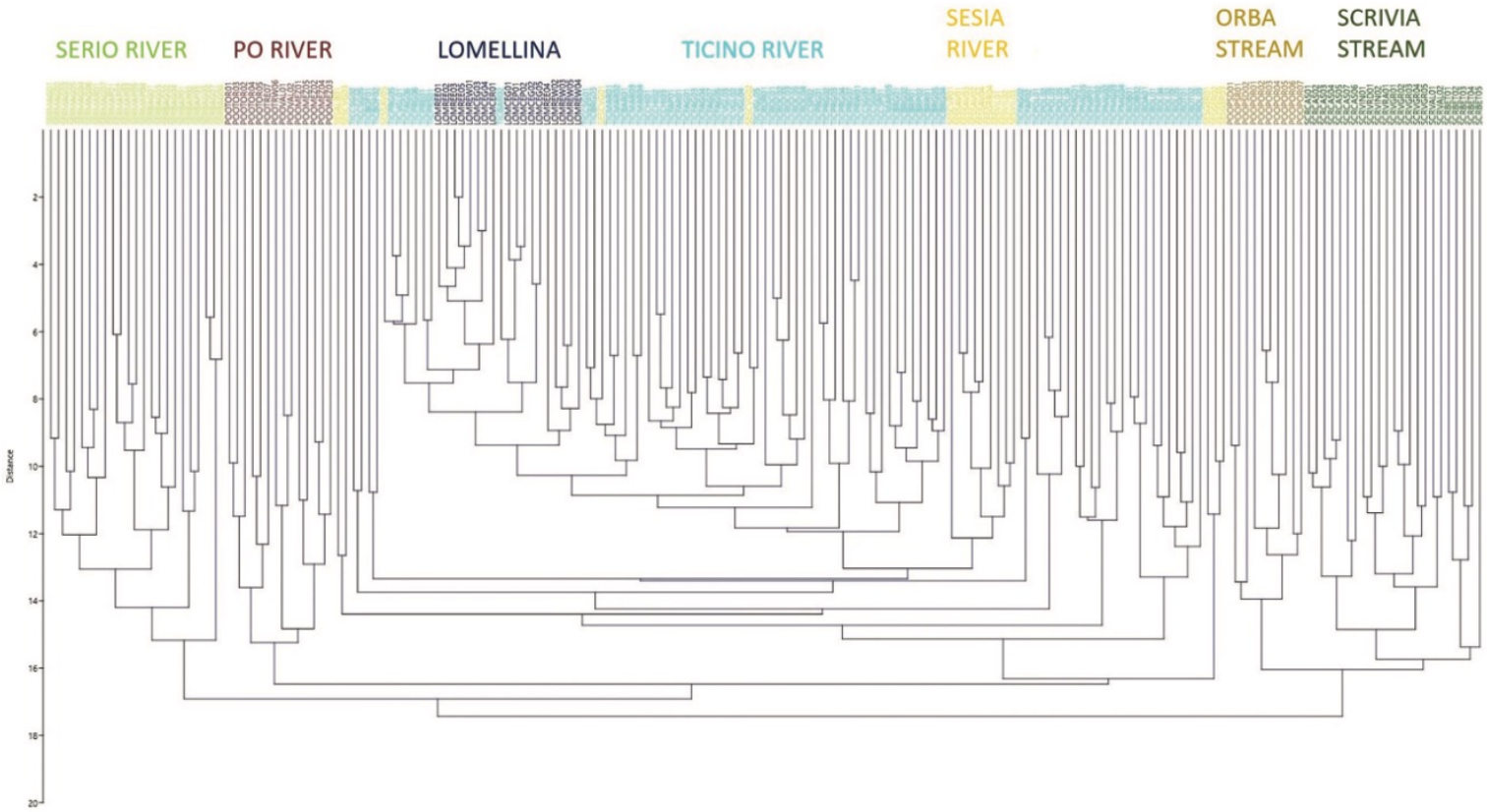
ABSTRACT

Open dry acidic habitats protected under the Natura 2000 Network (Council Directive 92/43/EEC) occur in Italian Continental lowlands with an either poor or bad conservation status. The LIFE Drylands project was designed with the aim of restoring these habitats in the western Po Plain. In the context of this project, we translocated plants typical of habitat 4030 "European dry heaths" and of the acidophilous subtype of habitat 6210 "Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (*Festuco-Brometalia*) (* important orchid sites)" in two sites hosting them. We assessed the outcome of the translocations by monitoring survival, flowering, and fruiting rates of the translocated plants during either the first or the second year following the translocation. We compared plants' performances by a one-way analysis of variance and then cross-referenced them with literature data. Based on our results, we suggest that a mix of hemicryptophytes, such as *Armeria arenaria*, *Betonica officinalis*, *Dianthus carthusianorum* and *Festuca filiformis*, and geophytes, like *Anthericum liliago* and *Limniris sibirca*, with a density of about 34 plants/m^2 could be used for other translocations in dry heathlands and dry grasslands in the European Continental biogeographical region, while the addition of therophytes needs further evaluation.

I prati aridi della Pianura Padana centro-occidentale: analisi fitosociologica e valore conservazionistico ai sensi della Direttiva 92/43/CEE

Tesi di laurea magistrale in Scienze della Natura di Ilaria Brugellis





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PENSOFT Italian Society of Vegetation Science (SISV)

Dry grasslands of central-western Po Plain (Italy): implications under Council Directive 92/43/EEC*

Silvia Assini[1,2], Ilaria Brugellis[1], Juri Nascimbene[3], Matteo Barcella[1], Alessia Gressani[1], Gabriele Gheza[3]

1 *Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences (Operative Unit Land Ecology), University of Pavia, Via Sant'Epifanio 14, 27100 Pavia, Italy*

2 *Botanical Garden, University of Pavia, Via Sant'Epifanio 14, 27100 Pavia, Italy*

3 *BIOME Lab, Department of Biological, Geological and Environmental Sciences, Alma Mater Studiorum – University of Bologna, Via Irnerio 42, 40126 Bologna, Italy*

Corresponding author: Ilaria Brugellis (ilaria.brugellis01@universitadipavia.it)

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Abstract

This paper provides an overall look on the diversity of lowland dry grasslands of the western Po Plain, useful to support their conservation and management. Specific aims were: 1) to identify lowland dry grassland-associated plant communities at alliance level, which is useful for their classification under the Council Directive 92/43/EEC, 2) to assess their synecological and synchorological differences, 3) to define the equivalent Directive habitats and their management implications. Seven subareas were analysed: Lomellina, Ticino River, Sesia River, Po River (North), Orba Stream, Scrivia Stream, and Serio River. Floristic-vegetational relevés were carried out considering vascular plant, moss and lichen species. Cluster analysis were performed to syntaxonomically classify them, while statistical tests were performed to characterize them by means of biological life forms, chorotypes and Ellenberg indicator values. Eight plant communities were classified at alliance level and three plant communities were classified at class level. The equivalence with three Natura 2000 Habitats (H2330, H6110* and H6210) was found. Of the 60 studied sites, the 68% are located inside the Natura 2000 Network, while the remnant 31% are located outside. Possible management actions include: cutting of woody species, mowing, *sod-cutting*, transplants of typical herbaceous species, and *ex novo* restoration using harvested seeds from donor grasslands.

Se dovessi descrivere con tre parole la tua esperienza nel progetto Life Drylands, quali useresti?

Grazie per l’attenzione